debren 1996/2

Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH. AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

FEBRUARY 24, 1855.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for taining new subscribers in Virginia.

COURT OF CLAIMS BILL. This measure, which originated in the Ser ate, and for which the country is mainly indebted to Senator Brodhead, passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote ofyeas 148, nays 47.

THE KNOW-NOTHING IDEA OF STATE RIGHTS-ANALYSIS OF A KNOW-NO-THING CORRESPONDENCE.

A few days since we published a correspon dence between the editor of the American Organ and the new Senator from Massachusetts, General Wilson. It was a remarkable correspondence. But for the gravity and vital im portance of the subject, it would have been an amusing correspondence. It referred to the "rights of the States" and the rights of slaveholders. The correspondence was commenced by the editor of the Organ, who is evidently solicitous to hold up Senator Wilson and the Abolitionized Know-nothings of Massachusetts to the people of the South as sound State rights men. We shall endeavor to present an analysis of this correspondence.

The first question propounded by the editor of the Organ is as follows: (Italics our own "Referring you to my editorials for the last two weeks, I have to ask you how far I have correctly represented your views in my comments upon your letter of the 20th of January, and the articles in the Boston Bee, which I have copied? In other words, do you or not recognize the doctrine of State rights, so far as to permit the several States to regulate the question of slavery in their own mode within their State limits?"

The Senator's answer is-1st. I fully recognize the doctrine of State rights in its application to slavery, as well as

to any other matter of public concern. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions 1798, in the main, as I think, correctly set forth that doctrine.

The whole subject of slavery within State limits should be left absolutely to State legis

It is observable that Senator Wilson doe not say one word about the editorial "com ments" of the Organ on his "letter of the 20th of January," or "the articles in the Boston Bee. Nor is it to be wondered at, since the Organ and the Bee represented General Wilson as "a

strict constructionist," which in Massachusetts is tantamount to political damnation. But says the editor of the Organ, "do you or not recognize the doctrine of State rights so far as to permit (mark the delicate phraseology) the several States to regulate the ques tion of slavery in their own mode within their

The ready answer of the Senator is-"The whole subject of slavery within State limits should be left absolutely to State legislation. This most satisfactory, strict construction, southern rights answer of the Massachusetts Senator is instantly published in the columns of the Organ, and he is held up to the country as "an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile."

Question second by the Editor of the Organ; Congress has power to interfere with slavery in

Answer of the Massachusetts Senator: "My response to your second question is cluded in my answer to your first. I do not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with slavery as it exists under State laws."

We will here indulge in a few comments. The object of this correspondence is plain It is to make General Wilson appear a State rights man, so that the Know-nothings of the South may not disapprove of his election Now, what is the true doctrine of State rights, as respects the institution of slavery? It is not that Congress has no manner of right to interfere with slavery in the States. That is but a part of the doctrine-its beginning. The doctrine of State rights not only inhibit Congress from legislating on, or interfering with, slavery in the States, but it inhibits Con gressional interference with slavery in the Ter ritories, in the District of Columbia, in any place, or places, belonging to the United States

Let the Editor of the American Organ write to Mr. Giddings and propound the questions he propounded to General Wilson, and he will. we doubt not, return the same answers. I the Editor of the Organ had desired the whole truth, he would have propounded other ques tions to the new Senator. We would respectfully inquire why, as he commenced question ing General Wilson on the subject of slavery. did he not go through the series of questions? Why did he not ask him IF HE HOLDS THAT CONGRESS HAS POWER TO LE-GISLATE ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVE RY IN THE TERRITORIES-TO ABOL ISH SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND IF HE IS IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND THE NEBRASKA BILL?

Why did he not ask him if she made the r marks imputed to him, in which he endorsed "every word" of Mr. Burlingame's Abolitic lecture, in which this creed was laid down?

"If asked to state specifically what he would do, he would answer: 1st. repeal the Nebraska bill; 2d. repeal the fugitive slave law; 3d abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; 4th, abolish the inter-State slave trade; next he would declare that slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union; would then put the Government actually and perpetually on the side of freedom-by which meant that a bright-eyed boy in Massaetts should have as good a chance for promo tion in the Navy as a boy of one of the families in Virginia. He would have our foreign consuls take side with the noble Kossuth and against the Papal butcher Bedini. He would have judges who believed in a higher law, and an anti-slavery constitution, an antilavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God!"

When we republished from the Boston Telegraph General Wilson's remarks, made immediately after the delivery of Mr. Burlingame's lecture, from which the above paragraph is

"comments" on the Senator's "letter of the 20th of January" and "the articles in the Boston Bee"-but not one word did he say about Senator Wilson's full, complete and hearty endorsation of Burlingame's rank-rank Abolition lecture. Such is Know-nothing candor and fair dealing!

But we must proceed with the questions and inswers.

The next question propounded by the editor of the Organ, to the Senator is:

"Do you or not recognize that 'higher law' doctrine, which permits you as a Senator to disregard the binding obligations of the Con-

The answer is:

3. "Every man who believes in a God must ecessarily believe that there is a law paramount o all human law, and that this law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law in conflict with it. But I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States, as I understand the Constitution of the United States, which requires me, as a Senator from Massachusetts, to do anything in conflict with the law of God. If I THOUGHT OTHER-WISE, I would not take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The plain English of this answer of the Know-nothing Senator is, that he is a "higher aw" advocate. But that, as by his interpretation of the Constitution, he believes that Congress (we judge him by his endorscment of Mi Burlingame's lecture) can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, repeal the Nebraska bill, the fugitive slave law, abolish the inter-State slave trade, exclude slavery from the Territories of the United States, and "put the remeent actually and perpetually on the side of freedom"-that, as he thus believes, there is no occasion for the exercise of the higher law."

Mr. Burlingame said in his lecture: "HE VOULD HAVE JUDGES WHO BELIEVED IN A HIGHER LAW AND AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTI-TUTION, AN ANTI-SLAVEY BIBLE, AND AN ANTI-SLAVERY GOD." Senator Wilson endorsed "every word" of this, and yet he is the man who is held up by the American Organ as a "State rights" "strict construction" man. Is comment necessary?

The last question of the editor of the Organ

"Does the 'American organization' in Massachusetts embrace the question of slavery amongst those for the regulation of which that rganization was formed.

"4th. The American organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of slavery among those for the regulation of which

This question and answer, the most inoffenive of any in the series, is of itself sufficient to damn the whole Know-nothing organization in the South.

We would not use strong language; but was here ever a more glaring, a more senseless, and a more transparent attempt to impose upon the country? The whole thing proceeds upon the idea that Southern men are either fools or knaves; that they cannot understand when they are betrayed, or, understanding it, they

SLOOPS OF WAR.

In many respects the present Congress of Inited States has been just and liberal. Many This is certainly one of the greatest impediments measures of importance to the great interests of the art. Let us say, in praise of Mr. Powell. of our country have been passed. The Navy that, notwithstanding his predilection to seek time of war, and our great commercial agent in the numerous and various groups he has placed time of peace, has already, to some extent, upon his canvass, sufficiently proves he has been the recipient of this justice and liberality. happily avoided the danger of diverting the Yet the calendar of Congress contains another attention of the spectators from the main idea bill of immense importance to this branch of he intends to convey. We believe, however, the service, and hence of great interest to the that his painting would have gained much had country. We are admonished daily of the he been more sober in his composition. rapidly approaching termination of the session. But seven days remain for the many important measures still pending before that body. Even in this brief space we would urge upon Congress the passage of the bill authorizing the construction and equipment of seven sloops

We propose to offer briefly some reasons why an appropriation for this purpose should be made. The building of these ships has been strongly recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, both in his last annual report and n his letter to the Committee of Naval Affairs shaped into ships with the modern improvements, and put affoat. We look upon the construction of these vessels as eminently desirable. Our navy requires these smaller vessels, which, in the language of the Secretary of the Navy, the experience of other nations, and recent events in naval warfare, demonstrate to be of great value, and indeed, in numerous emergencies of superior advantage to vessels of a heavier draught. There can be no doubt that the ill-success of Admiral Napier in the Baltic is, to a great extent, attributable to the bulky and unmanagable size of the vessels under his control. His success at Bomersund, and his failure to succeed before Cronstadt is due to the fact that in the first case his smaller vessels were brought to bear successfully, while in the latter their number was not sufficient to attain any decisive advantage.

But not only are these vessels of light draught of immense effect in naval warfarethey are also of great importance in commercial affairs. The steam frigates, now in progress of construction, are, from their great size. inadequate to our southern commerce. We are told by Mr. Dobbin, in the letter to which we have alluded, that "they could not pass over the bars at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans." These, with the exceptions of Norfolk and Pensacola, form the only ports of any importance on our South Atlantic coast. The sloops, on the other hand, proposed to be constructed, drawing only seventeen feet of water, would be fully competent to enter unobstructed any of these ports, thus securing to the southern coast a fair proportion of our commerce. The advantage of a light draught will enable these steamers to preserve an inferior force in shallow waters, or when over-powered by numbers to escape with facility.

Another consideration, which will have great weight in the minds of many, and should in taken, and in which remarks he endorsed the minds of all, is the cheapness of these ves-"every word" of Mr. Burlingame's lecture—the sels. They can be built and put to sea at American Organ said that his remarks were about half the expense required for the con-"unauthenticated." Now, here was a fine op struction and equipment of the new steam portunity to ascertain whether Senator Wilson frigates; the number of men required to man

made the remarks or not. The editor of the them will be about half the complement of the Organ wrote to Senator Wilson. He asked frigates; and consequently they can be built, him many questions. He inquired about his armed, equipped and put to sea for about half the expense and in about half the time.

We have never been the advocates of a rapid increase of the Navy. Congress should be governed on this subject by the necessity of the occasion, and thus secure the improve ments which are always being made in construction and in navigation, while, at the same time, they ensure an economical and pruden expenditure of the funds under their control. But it will be readily seen, by reference to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, on this subject, that there is really no increase contemplated by this measure.

The chief of the Bureau of Construction has expressed the opinion that before these new sloops could be possibly built, a number of vessels equal to the increase will be dropped from the service as unseaworthy, and not justifying repairs. The Alleghany is already condemned, the Albany is lost, and many old and worn-out models are ignored and put aside by the modern improvements and progress in naval architecture. The failure therefore to build these sloops, will thus actually diminish and cripple the force of our navy, while their construction will only retain unincreased the present small and inefficient naval force of the country.

We sincerely trust that Congress will not adourn, without sanctioning an appropriation so against the aggressions of foreign powers. It can never, as other departments of our service, be turned against the rights of the States or the liberties of the people. It should therefore be fostered and strengthened-and the funds of superabundant treasury should be applied to an object so truly worthy of our pride and care.

THE PAINTING OF DE SOTO-Mr. POWELL, THE ARTIST

It is not often that the artistical world has to record the success of a painter not yet thirty years of age, in the exceedingly difficult task of historical painting. The young man who goes successfully through the perilous ordeal is cer tainly entitled to the attention of the enlightened community, and to the encouragement of the masses. Such is the case with Mr. Powell. His picture of the "Discovery of the Missis sippi" by De Soto, executed at an age when the immense majority of painters do not rise above the portrait or landscape business, shows better than any commentary what this country must expect from an artist who, still in the prime of life, has already done so much to elevate the art of painting in the United States. This consideration alone, were there no other pleading for him, would be sufficient to recommend Mr. Powell to his fellow-citizens and to the patronage of those whose duty it is to nationalize the fine arts, and whose right is to reward them.

But Mr. Powell is not simply a man of great promise. He is more. He is a man of achievement in his art. Certain portions of his painting prove it. As a general thing, the drawing of his personages is good, his subject well disposed, and the various groups scattered here and there, have an air of truthfulness very remarkable. A difficult thing in the art of painting is to harmonize the countenance of the actor with the act he performs, and to unite each of these acts with the ensemble of the composition.

The multiplication of personages necessitates the most part of the time, a multiplication of incidents injurious to the unity of the subject. Painting is like romance. If you expand a single history through many volumes, you are compelled to fill your pages with extraneous matters, hurtful to the object upon which you desire to attract attention. Hence the dryness of certain writings, literary and political. Condensation is in literature and arts, in polemics and science, in moral teachings, as well as in legislative speeches, the highest accomplishment of the artist, the politician, the lawyer, of the House. The frames for the vessels are the minister and the writer. It is the talent already in our navy yards, requiring only to be to compress many ideas in the smallest possible space, so that the people may either see, hear or read with pleasure and profit.

The great defect of Mr. Powell's painting is. in our opinion, the dilution of the idea. When the eye embraces the canvass, it is attracted by so many bright colors, interesting countemances, historical reminiscences, that it finds some trouble to make a selection. It is but by a close scrutiny that he finally arrives, to discover one after another the hidden beauties of purely artistical order-such as the Indian group, certain expressive faces among the followers of De Soto, the man loading the cannon and the Spanish soldier dressing his wound. But suppose for an instant that the number of personages and animals had been reduced, then the talent of the artist, confined to a narrower scale, would have bestowed much more force on each one of its characters; the composition would have gained in simplicity, in harmony, in unity. Then each part of that immense canvass would have afforded as an interest similar to that awakened in us at the sight of the wounded Spanish soldier, a clouds are thickening over Europe, threatencomposition in itself sufficient to give reputation to the painter who conceived and executed it.

A great deal is to be said in reference to many other parts of the work. All we intend to say, however, at the present time, is to call attention to the fact, that Mr. Powell has given us but a sample of what he can do bereafter. That sample is sufficient, in our estimation, to induce Congress to trust to the hands of the artist another work, and to let him have the choice of his subject, the conception of his characters and the distribution of his personages. If there is a way to encourage national arts, it is only that which consists in patronizing the artists, especially when, like Mr. Powell, they unite to the talent of the artist the accomplishments of the gentleman and scholar.

UTCH HERRING,--15 kegs, 1854, Vollen Holland. For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS, No. 40, opposite the Centre Market.

Washington's Anniversary in New York-Irish-Mayor Wood- Sebastopol -Pros pects of the War.

New YORK, Feb. 22, 1855. A bright day for the anniversary of PATER PATRIA, and a mighty procession of K. N.'s and the O. U. A.'s are doing honor to the occasion as we write. The peculiar principles which they represent as coming from Washingington, are: That America is for the Americans, and that the country is too full of Dutch and Irish to be comfortable. The Pope likewise is making too large a splurge, and must be taken down a peg or two. That "sweet Irish brogue, with the beautiful German accent," so much admired by the Whig candidate of 1852, is this day at 99 per cent. discount in the streets of New York. Irishmen are mum; Germans are dumb; the Order of United Americans and the Know-nothings have taken possession of the city. Their march down Broadway is like that of General Scott into "the Halls of the Montezumas," the newly imported Celts and Teutonics filling the place of the astonished Mexican Leperos in the back ground, dark scowling and savage to look at, but inoffensive as if upon compul-

Mayor Wood, active Mayor Wood, meantime has had a discreet eye to the preservation of is a regiment of twelve hundred of them distributed over the city-every policeman in his handsome uniform is provided with a hickory bludgeon, for the purpose of rapping and tapping, hould a "scrimmage" arise between the outside Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" and the inside rethren of the Native lodges. And when you consider that there are 136,000 Irish in this city, and nearly all Catholic and all Democrats, you will not be surprised to learn that the ancient Whig party supplies the basis of this hostile Know-nothing combination that are out to-day, with here and there a faithless hard-shell or a soft, who has failed in getting into the custom house. Should a row occur, it may be serious affair, for the Know-nothings are on their high horse, and the Celts, with all their mock submission, are evidently like the Duke of Gloster, "eager for the fray." Lent opened vesterday; its reminiscences are full of Catholic inspirations, and fasting to Pat is pretty much like a full meal of roast beef and beer to John Bull, it makes him bellicose and dangerous to handle.

We think the precautions of Mayor Wood, however, and the terrorism of the O. U. A. will suffice for the peace of the day. At least we hope so. Spare us the novelty of turning the anniversary of Washington into a faction shindy of Donybrook Fair. On the opening of the London Crystal Palace they had twenty thousand special constables afoot to keep down the Chartists. Mayor Woods's police force, this morning, reminds us of the fact. The re sult, we hope, will be the same-law and order, without either broken heads or bloody noses.

This brings us point blank to Sebastopol. It is impossible to mention broken heads and bloody noses without thinking of the horrid bloody work at Sebastopol. The news by the Baltic is not much, but is full of interest. As a boa constrictor tightens his convolutions around his victim, so are the Allies closing up their lines around the beleaguered city. Splendid defense that of Menschikoff. He keeps ammunition, shells, and round-shot were inexhaustible. But the Allies are recovering their lost ground—they are getting in their supplies of all kinds and reinforcements-they are closing up their works, and their troops are clamorous for a dash into the town. The ides of March are near at hand.

Canrobert hesitates-not quite ready. Omer Pacha, in the rear of the Russians on the north. awaits at Eupatoria the balance of his army from the opposite sea-shore of Varna. When his forty-five thousand men are mustered, he is to move down to attack the Russians upon the north side of Sebastopol harbor, while the Allies storm into the town on the south side. Menschikoff is aware of this proposed plan of assault. His policy is to cut off Omer Pacha. He can spare fifty thousand men to do it. He is said to have left the town, accordingly, for the open Crimea with a considerable force, supposed to be for Simpheropol, which would look as if he were marching off to avoid Omer Pacha; but the chances are that he will attack the brave Omar on his flank when least expected, and hew him to pieces if he catches him outside of Eupatoria. Either a bloody fight in that quarter, or a terrible attack upon the depot of the Allies, at Balaklava, will most probably occur before the storming of Sebastopol. One movement or the other, or both, are essential to the safety of Menschikoff, and the first is entirely feasible, and very likely to

Observe how stealthily this Russian war is creeping over the Continent. Let there be a failure of the Allies at Sebastopol and Austria goes over to Russia. Let Sebastopol be taken, and Austria and the whole of the Italian States side actively with the Allies. But, in any event, the probabilities are that Prussia will stick to the Czar, and Prussia, with her highly disciplined and most perfectly equipped army of half a million of men, may form a sufficient western frontier defense to encourage Nicholas to keep the field. Instead of peace, therefore, the ing a general continental war, involving every State and principality and province, from the British islands to the Caucasus. The only present hope of peace lies in the fall of Sebastopol, and the longer that result is delayed the more important will it be when finally achieved. Louis Napoleon says, at all costs, it must be taken. How extraordinary that the peace of Europe, at this late day, should be broken up on a pitiful old woman's quarrel over the holy places at Jerusalem! How strange that the restoration of peace should hang upon the issues of this crusade in that barbaric Crimea, the ancient Crim Tartary, and upon this siege of Sebastopol, a place unknown to the civilized world twelve months ago! Talk of Peter the Hermit and the Crusades of the Dark Ages now, and our incredulity ceases. At that rascally affair of Navarino, in 1827, the combined

which they despoiled him at Navarino. An lliance with the Czar to put down one Napoleon, and an alliance with another Napoleon to put down the Czar.

Such is the balance of power in Europe-the nly two consistent States among them being Russia and Turkey, and the most stupid of the whole set being that same self-conceited Great Britain. An alliance with Napoleon the Great would have saved her a thousand millions of debt, and the peace of Europe to this day. He wanted peace, but he was not of the regular family of royalty, and twenty-five years of bloodshed were occupied in chaining him to St. Helena. And now, England meekly bows to the "nephew of his uncle," and obeys his bidding. Such are the retributions of justice. Yes, sir, the world does move; and thick-headed John Bull is just beginning to appreciate the fact that her Bourbon Pitt was the greatest curse with which England was ever afflicted. Napoleon was right. The present French and English alliance was predicted at St. Helena, and it proposes the very work which he would have done for England forty years ago, had she consented—the curbing of the power of Russia Palmerston has assumed the task of rectifying the blunders of Pitt.

Consols down, markets flat. Thank God the winter is nearly over, for our hopes of the next six months appear now wholly to depend upon our own resources of supply for ourselve 1 .1 . 1.C. annies of Western Europe. Peace would lift us up again, and we hope for peace from the expulsion of the allies or the fall of Sebastopol. We have no other interest in the siege. The European balance of power is to us an atrocious mockery of right and justice, one way or the other. It is simply the spoliation of Turkey whichever party may win-the fight of a parcel of hungry dogs over a marrow bone, nothing more. UNCLE SAM.

Foreign Intelligence.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE BALTIC

Reconstruction of the English Ministry. After twelve days' suspence, England has again a government. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and the Earl of Clarenden, were successively "sent for," and all failed to form an administration. Lord Palmerston at length undertook the mission, and presented the nation with the following cabinet, comprising all the members of the Aberdeen ministry, except the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord John Russell, who retire, and with the addition of the Earl of Panmure as Minister of War. Of the Cabinet.

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Palmerston Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Chancellor of the Exchequr, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville; Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argile. First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James raham; President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood, Chief Commissioner of Works, &c., Sir William Molesworth; Post master General, Right Hon, Viscount Canning; without office, Marquis of Landsdown. Secretaries of State. Home, Right Hon.

Sidney Herbert; Foreign, Earl of Clarendon;

President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon Cardwell; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lore Willoughby D'Eresby; Lord Steward, Earl Spencer; Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane; Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington; General Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Har-dinge; Master of the Mint, Sir J. F. W. Hers-Romily; Attorney General, Sir A. E. J. Cockburn, Q. C.; Soliciter General, Sir R. Bethel, Q. C.; Judge Advocate General, Rt. Hon. G. P. Villiars.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germans; Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady; Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. Smith; Attorney General, Rt. Hon. A. Brewster; Solicitor General, William Keogh, esq.

The chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancas-

ter remains vacant. Proceedings in Parliament.

The proceedings in Parliament have been of an interesting cast. A long series of expla nations on the part of various members of the old and new ministries had been necessary to set matters straight between themselves and the public. We omit these personal justifications as of no importance to American readers The explanations made to the country by the parties to whom was confided the task of formng an administration are of more interest.

Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords that, though he might have been justified in attempting to form a government entirely of the conservative party, he could not have brought ogether so strong an administration as the exencies of the country required.

In this conviction he felt it his duty to make vertures to Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, who, after some delay, declined to co-operate with him. He (Derby) therefore at once informed the Queen that he had failed that some other stronger ministerial combination would be necessary; and although his conduct might have disappointed some of his most sanguine supporters, he was convinced that the conservative party should not rashly accept office at the present portentous crisis.

He would only add that while a deep respon-

sibility would attach to any minister who should assent a peace that should not guaranty the independence of Europe, a yet deeper re-sponsibility would rest on any minister who should prolong the war a single moment after those results had been obtained.

The Marquis of Dansdowne also explained the course he had taken during his attempts to construct an administration, and hoped that the new government would obtain that support from all parties which was necessary for the efficient conduct of the war.

Lord Panmure expressed to the lords the earnestness with which he would endeavor to discharge the office of Minister of war. Lord Palmerston sent word (by Sir George Gray) to the House of Commone that he was charged to construct a cabinet, and begged that Parliament would adjourn for a week. The other business in Parliament had mostly

relation to the war. The Commons voted the sum of £1,615,000 for excess of navy expenditure, and £1,200,000 on account of ordnance Sir Charles Napier and the Admiralty.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Crawford asked whether Admiral Sir Charles Napier had been censured and dismissed from his com-mand, and whether his instructions had fettered

mand, and whether his instructions had lettered his operations against the enemy.

Admiral Berkeley replied that he regretted that an old and gallant friend should have acted so indiscretly as Sir Charles Napier was reported to have done in his speech at the Mansion House. It was, however, his duty to inform the House that Admiral Napier had not been censured; had not been dismissed from heen censured; had not been goaded to attack which belongs to France. The Moniteur publishes Lord Cowley's letter and the Canadian English, French, and Russians, destroyed the naval and military power of Turkey; in 1854-'5 the French and English are reduced to the necessity of aiding the Turk in regaining that of cessity of aiding the Turk in regaining the Turk in regaining the Cessity of aiding the Turk in regaining the Cessity of aiding the Turk in regaining the Cessity of the Admiralty that the country expected he should perform everything the could with the field the cessity of aiding the Cessity of the Cessity

officers, and was it worthy of a commande serving with the allied fleet of the French?

banquet, November 6th. Among the notables present were Lord Cardigan, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Captains Lynch, Maxsee, and other officers, returned from the Crimea and the Baltic. Enthusiastic cheering greeted the appearance of Cardigan and Napier. The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of "the Navy, coupling with it the names of Admiral Napie and Captain Lynch. We make room for the onclusion of Sir Charles's spicy speech:
"Now, I did not expect that the admiralt

ould join in that clamor. I say, I certainly ever expected that they could be so mean and espicable [a laugh, and hear, hear] as to join in that clamor, in order to bring odium upon naval officer who had done the best in hi power to bring honor and credit to his country Hear, hear, hear.] What did I do? I sen ralty, stating to them my opinions, and what appliances were necessary in order to take weaborg. You will not expect me to state hat those opinions were. [Hear, hear, hear.] Suffice it to say that there were two opinions given, one of which I thought was certain to obtain success, the other certain of insuring destruction. What did the admiralty do? Now, I mention this particularly and plainly, in order that there may be no mistake whatever, because, if the government have the least spirit about them, they will immediately discharge me and turn me out of the service. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] The admiralty perverted my lan-guage. They not only did that, but they wrote me the most goading letters they could possibly write; they asked me why I did not take Sweaorg, and do this, that, and the other. eceived my letter, giving an account how weaborg might be taken, upon the 4th of Oc-

Sweatorg might be taken, upon the 4th of October, the very day the reports reached this country of the taking of Sebastopol.

"On the 9th of October the news came that Sebastopol was not taken; but the admiralty had not the plain straightforward dealing or the honesty to write and apologize to me; but they perverted what I had written, and which gave them a plan for the taking of Sweaborg. I was not going to stand that. [A laugh, and cheers.] I am not the man to put up with an [Renewed cheers.] I remonstrated nost-strongly; but, after all my remonstrances he admiralty persisted still in saying that had led them astray. What could I do? I was not going to be driven into all this, particularly as Sir James Graham, during the whole time I was in the Baltic, had written to me calling upon me to beware of the stone walls—not to risk her Majesty's fleet—that these stone walls were not to be trusted, and saying, when you were going to the Baltic, you were generally accused of want of discretion; bu low you have proved yourself a consummate

"After that, came the most insulting an legrading letters ever addressed to an officer and I mention this particularly, and I hope i will go throughout the world, and that Sin James Graham will be prevented from ever sitting again in the administration as First Lord of the Admiralty. I state it to the public, and I wish it to be known, that, had I followed the advice of Sir James Graham, I should most inevitably have left the fleet behind me in the Baltic. I will prove it before the world and if Sir James Graham has one single bit of honor in him, he will never take his seat at th admiralty until this matter is cleared up; and have no right ever to be employed again, and ought to be scratched off the navy list, if I am not telling the truth. [Cheers.] I am taking the first opportunity, and perhaps the publicly, as I now do; and I am perfectly ready to answer for my conduct before the House of Commons whenever they choose to call upon-me to do so."

The Lord Mayor next proposed "the army,"

associating with the toast the names of Major General the Earl of Cardigan, and his aid-de-The toast was drunk in the most enthusias

tic manner, with three times three loud and long-continued cheering.

The Earl of Cardigan replied briefly and

The Earl of Cardigan replied briefly and cautiously. He thus disposed of his exploits in the Crimea:

"Immediately after landing in the Crimea, the person who has now the honor of addressing you was employed with a strong body of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in endeavoring to cut off some Russian cavalry supposed to be marching to Simpheropol. I am sorry to say I did not succeed, for I never could find the Russians. [Laughter.] A few days afterwards Russians. [Laughter.] A few days afterwards came that glorious affair, the battle of the Alma. And here I must say that nothing, according to my humble judgment, could be so perfect as the preparations which were made by a great army for that attack. There was to seen the advantage of the preparation that

had been made for the attack. "The columns of our infantry, which had reviously march in perfect order, instantly de-loyed into three lines and advanced down the hill, crossing the river, and ascending the or-posite side, marched straight into the batteries on the heights, which appeared to be impreg-nable, and drove out at the point of the bayo-net the Russian army of 45,000 men in the short space of two hours and a half. [Cheers.] The arm of the force which I served had not the honor of being engaged on that occasion

in anything of importance.

"We had the advantage of sitting on our horses under a heavy fire for a long period, and in that position witnessed the glorious exploits of our brother soldiers. Soon after this was fought the battle of Balaklava, and unfortunately, at the commencement of that battle, our allies, the Turks, disappeared from their position in a very short time, without carrying any contest with the enemy."

Changes in the Premeh Ministry.—The Army of the Rhine.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys (says a dispatch from Berlin of the 4th) has addressed another note to the Prussian government, through the French ambassador, M. de Moustier. This document is dated January 29th, and expressly states that if Prussia insists woon beginning. that if Prussia insists upon having a separate treaty France is ready to sign it immediately, provided only that it conveys the same obliga-tions as the treaty of December 2d.

provided only that it conveys the same obligations as the treaty of December 2d.

M. Magne is appointed Minister of Finance, and M. Rouher Minister of Agriculture, commerce, and Public Works, in place of M. Magne.

There are rumours current that the Emperor will himself take command of an army to operate on the Rhine, and that M. de Morney will act as lieutenant of the empire in the Emperor's absence; further, that General Canrobert is to be recalled, and will be succeeded by General Pelissier. These tales probably merit no belief.

The Austrian General Crenneville has had personal consultation with the Emperor Napoleon in reference to the military dispositions of Austria and France.

Prince Napoleon has arrived in Paris. Most of the public officers paid their respects to him with all appearance of cordiality.

The Moniteur announces that the Emperor will not send any special envoy to the conferences at Vienna, having entire confidence in M. de Bourguency, the present representative of France.

portance in our front, but the enemy has oc ally opened a fire upon our left attack r. Spalding, a fine young man, an acting on board of her Majesty's ship London and Mr. S mate on and in charge of the battery, was unfortunately killed by a round shot, the day before yester

His loss is deeply deplored. I enclose the return of casualties to the 21st instant.

The weather has become milder; but the country is still in a dreadful state from melted

ing, and if the commissariat were adequately provided with transport, and the huts could be at once brought up, there would be no other cause of suffering than the severity of a Cri-mean winter, and the duties imposed of carrying on a siege in such a climate at this season of the year.

I have, &c.. I have, &c.,

To the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Latest French Dispatches. January 24.—The Minister of War has re-ceived the following dispatches from General Caurobert. The first was dated January 24, and was received at Bucharest on February 3 The weather has become much milder and finer. The troops have supported the trying days we have just gone through with admirable

days we have just gone through with admirable courage; their confidence was never shaken for

one moment by the extreme severity of the temperature. We have reason to hope that the depth of the winter in the Crimea is past. We resume our work before the town with enewed activity. CANROBERT. Before Sebastopol, January 28 .- General

Ulrich and the voltiguers of the Imperial Guard have arrived. The troops are animated with an excellent spirit, and are full of enthusiasm. The weather continues fine; we take advantage of it to complete our works. Gen. Niel and Col. de Waubert Genlis have arrived.

CANROBERT.

January 30.—A despatch via Vienna brings intelligence from Sebastopol to the 30th January, but is of no authenticity. The weather is still favorable, and all the preparations for Advices from another source state that Men-

schikoff has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava if the slightest prospect of suc-It is stated that as soon as the fortifications

It is stated that as soon as the fortifications of Eupatoria are completed, Omar Pacha will march on Sebastopol, and then doubtless a great battle will be fought. The Russians have fallen back on the side of Simpheropol.

February 1st, via Vienna 8th.—The Grand Duke is lying ill of ague at Cherson; the Grand Duke Nicholas is in Sebastopol. The

Russian army is in want of supplies. Intelligence has been received from Constantinople up to the 29th January. The sortie, on the 23d January, made by the garrison of Sebastopol, had caused the French heavy lossee. The Zouaves had mutinied, and demanded a retreat from the Crimea. Four hundred of the mutineers had arrived at Constantinople, and will be despatched to Toulon.

The New York and Liverpool United States

dations for passengers are unequalled for ele-gance and comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool

An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship No berth secured until paid for. From New York. From Liv

Wed'day. Jan. 24, 1855
Wed'day. Jeb. 27, 1854
Wed'day. Jan. 24, 1855
Wed'day. Jeb. 21, 1855
Wed'day. Feb. 21, 1855
Saturday. Jec. 30, 1854
Saturday. Jen. 13, 1855
Saturday. Jen. 27, 1855
Wed'day. Feb. 21, 1855
Saturday. Feb. 10, 1855 Wed'day .. Mar. 7, 1855 | Saturday .. Feb. 24, 1855 For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS,

No. 56 Wall street, N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.,
Liverpool.
R. G. ROBERTS & Co.,
13 King's Arms Yard, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & Co., GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accounta ble for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, procious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Jan 3—dtf HARD TIMES, a New Novel, by Chas.

Dickens.
The Metallic Wealth of the United States, de-

The Metallic Wealth of the United States, described and compared with that of other countries, by J. D. Whitney.

Memcirs of Joseph John Gurney, with selections from his Journal and Correspondence. Edited by Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, in 2 vols.

Memories over the Water, or Stray Thoughts of a Long Stroll, by Henry Manly.

On sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Bookstore, near 9th st. Aug 18

AW PARTNERSHIP.—Supreme Court of the United States.—ROBERT J. WALKER and LOUIS JANIN have formed a copartnership under the name of "Walker & Janin," for the argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington city, where both will attend throughout the future sessions of that court. They may be addressed at Washington, New York, or New Orleans.

Jan 19—eo3m

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW Work, Wolfert's Roost and other Papers, of first collected, by Washington Irving. Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems, by Herr

Full Proof of the Ministry, a Sequel to the Boy who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John I. Norton, A. M. Memoirs of Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon by the Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon, by the Count de les Cases, with portraits and other illustrations.

Manuel of Sacred History, by John Henry Kurtz, D. D.

Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURYS Feb 15 NDER GARMENTS FOR THE SEA

son.—The largest and best assortment salities, will be found at WALL & STEVENS, 322, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall (News.)

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

M. GALT & BROTHER WILL open
this day a magnificent assortment of Fancy
Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Fans, Silver Card
Cases, Card Trays, Porte Monnaies, and Bijouterie

of every description.

Persons in want of presents would do well to make their selections whilst our stock is complete, and avoid the usual bustle of the noivdays.

M. W. GALT, & BRO.,

Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

Dec 12—3t

EXTRA Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Albata Forks, Spoons, &c.—M. W. Galt & Bro. have just received a beautiful assortment of—Extra Plated Tea Sets, latest styles Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Trays, &c. Also, superior Albata Forks and Spoons. The above are of the very best quality, and unusually low.

Penn. avenue, between 9th and 16th sts. TABLE CUTLERY, ALBATA FORKS

and Spoons, &c.-Just received a large as-rtment of superior Table Cutlery of every veriety.

Also, every style of the finest quality Albata
Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors,
&c., which will be found the best substitute for
real silver ever discovered.

M. W. GALT & BRO.

394 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10 streets